OCTOBER 27, 1768. THE NUMBER 910.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

An ACCOUNT *of the very tall* MEN *seen near the Straits of* Magellan *in the year* 1764, *by the equipage of the* Dolphin *man of war, under the command of the Hon. Commodore* Byron; *in a letter from Mr.* Charles Clarke, *officer on board the said ship, to* M. Maty, *M. D. Sec. R. S.*

I HAD the pleasure of seeing my friend Mr. M----- a few days ago, when he made me acquainted with your desire of a particular account of the Patagonians, which I most readily undertake to give, as it will make me extremely happy if I can render it in the least amusing or agreeable to you. I wish I could embellish it with language more worthy your perusal; however, I will give it the embellishment of truth, and rely on your goodness to excuse a tar's dialect.

We had not got above ten or twelve leagues into the straits of Magellan, from the Atlantick ocean, before we saw several people, some on horseback and some on foot, upon the north shore (continent) and with the help of our glasses could perceive them beckoning to us to come on shore, and at the same time observed to each other that they seemed of an extraordinary size; however, we continued to stand on, and would have passed without taking the least further notice of them could we have proceeded, but our breeze dying away, and the tide making against us, we were obliged to anchor, when the Commodore ordered his boat of twelve oars, and another of six, to be hoisted out manned and armed. In the first went the Comodore, in the other Mr. Cummings, our first Lieutenant, and myself. At our first leaving the ship their number did not exceed forty, but as we approached the shore we perceived them pouring down from all quarters, some galloping, others running, all making use of their utmost expedition. They collected themselves in a body, just at the place we steered for. When we had got within twelve or fourteen yards of the beach we found it a disagreeable flat shore, with very large stones, which we apprehended would injure the boats; so looked at two or three different places, to find the most convenient for landing. They supposed we deferred coming on shore through apprehensions of danger from them, upon which they all threw open the skins which were over their shoulders, which was the only clothing they had, and consequently the only thing they could secrete any kind of arms with, and many of them lay down close to the water's edge. The Commodore made a motion for them to go a little way from the water, that we might have room to land, which they immediately complied with, and withdrew thirty or forty yards; we then landed, and formed each man with his musket, in case any violence should be offered. As soon as we were formed the Commodore went from us to them, then at about twenty yards distance; they seemed vastly happy at his going among them, immediately gathered round him and made a rude kind of noise, which I believe was their method of singing, as their countenance bespoke it a species of jollity. The Commodore then made a motion to them to sit down, which they did in a circle with him in the middle, when Mr. Byron took some beads and ribands, which he had brought for that purpose, and tied about the womens necks, &c. with which they seemed infinitely pleased. We were struck with the greatest astonishment at the sight of people of such a gigantick stature, notwithstanding our previous notice with our glasses from the ship; their number was increased by the time we got on shore to about five hundred, men, women, and children. The men and women both rid in the same manner; the women had a kind of belt to close their skin round the waist, which the men had not, as theirs were only flung over their shoulders, and tied with two little slips (cut from the skin) round the neck. At the time of the Commodore's motion for them to retire further up the beach they all dismounted and turned their horses loose, which were gentle, and stood very quietly. The Commodore, having disposed of all his presents, and satisfied his curiosity, thought proper to retire, but they were vastly anxious to have him go up into the country to eat with them. That they wanted him to go with them to eat we could very well understand by their motion, but their language was wholly unintelligible to us. There was a very great smoke to which they pointed about a mile from us, where there must have been several fires; but some intervening hills prevented our seeing any thing but the smoke. The Commodore returned the compliment, by inviting them on board the ship; but they would not favour him with their company, so we embarked and returned to the ship. We were with them near two hours at noonday, within a very few yards, though none had the honour of shaking hands but Mr. Byron and Cummings; however, we were near enough and long enough with them to convince our senses so far as not to be cavilled out of the very existence of those senses at that time which some of our countrymen and friends would absolutely attempt to do: They are of a copper colour. with long black hair, and some of them are certainly nine feet, if they do not exceed it. The Commodore, who is very near six feet, could but just reach the top of one of their heads, which he attempted on tiptoes; and there were several taller than him, on whom the experiment was tried. They are prodigious stout, and as well and proportionally made as ever I saw people in my life. That they have some kind of arms among them is I think indisputable, from their taking methods to convince us they had none at that time about them. The women, I think, bear much the same proportion to the men as our Europeans do; there was hardly a man there less than eight feet, most of them considerably more; the women, I believe, run from seven and a half to eight feet. Their horses were stout and bony, but not remarkably tall; they are, in my opinion, from fifteen to fifteen and a half hands. They had a great number of dogs, about the size of a middling pointer, with a fox nose. They continued upon the beach until we got under way, which was two hours after we got on board. I believe they had some expectations of our returning again; but as they saw us getting off, they betook themselves to the country.

The country of Patagonia is rather hilly, though not remarkably so. You have here and there a ridge of hills, but no very high ones. We lay some time at Port Desire, which is not a great way to the northward of the straits, where we traversed the country many miles round; we found firebrands in different places, which convinced us there had been people, and we suppose them to have been the Patagonians. The soil is sandy, produces nothing but a coarse harsh grass, and a few small shrubs, of which Sir John Narborough remarked he could not find one of size enough to make the helve of a hatchet, which observation we found very just. It was some time in December we made this visit to our gigantick friends. I am debarred being so particular as I could wish from the loss of my journals, which were demanded by their Lordships of the Admiralty immediately upon our return; but if any article is omitted which you are desirous of being acquainted with I beg you will take some means of letting me know it, for I will most readily communicate every circumstance of the matter that fell under my observation, as it is with the greatest pleasure and respect that I subscribe myself, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

CHARLES CLARKE.

ANECDOTE *of the Marquis of* ORMOND.

WHILE the Marquis resided in France after the unfortunate defeat of Charles II. at Worcester, his finances were in a very disorderly condition; the King was unable to assist him, and the Parliament had seized all his estates. In these distressful circumstances the Nobility of France showed him great civilities, and invited him to spend some time at their country seats; among the rest a Nobleman of great quality carried him to his house at St. Germains en Laye, where he entertained him, for some time, in a manner perfectly suitable to his own rank and that of his guest. At his coming away, the Marquis, in compliance with a very inconvenient English custom, left with the *maitre d'hotel* ten pistoles, to be distributed among the servants. It was all the money he had, nor did he know how to get more when he reached Paris. As he was upon the road ruminating on this melancholy circumstance, and contriving how to raise a small supply for present use, he was surprised at being told by his servant that the Nobleman at whose house he had been entertained was driving furiously behind him on the road, as if he was desirous of overtaking him. It seems the Marquis had scarce left St. Germains when the distribution of the money he had given caused a great disturbance among the servants, who, exalting their own services and attendance, complained of the *maitre a'hotel*'s partiality. The Nobleman hearing an unusual noise in his family, and upon inquiring into the matter, discovered the real cause, took the ten pistoles himself, and causing horses to be put immediately to his chariot, made all the haste possible after the Marquis of Ormond. The Marquis on his coming up alighted from his horse, while the other quitted his chariot, and advanced to embrace him with great affection and respect; but was strangely surprised to find a coldness in the Nobleman, which forbad all embraces, until he had received satisfaction in a point which had given him great offence. He asked the Marquis if he had reason to complain of any disrespect he had met with in the too mean, but friendly, entertainment which his house afforded; and being answered by the Marquis that his treatment had been full of civility, that he had never passed so many days more agreeably in his life, and could but wonder why the other should suspect the contrary, the Nobleman then told him that the leaving ten pistoles to be distributed among the servants was treating his house as an inn, and was therefore the greatest affront that could be offered to a man of quality; that he paid his own servants well, and had hired them to wait on his friends as well as himself; that he considered him as a stranger who might be unacquainted with the customs of France, and commit the errour from some practice deemed less dishonourable in his own country, otherwise his resentment would have prevented expostulation; but as the case stood, after having explained the nature of the affair, he must either redress the mistake by receiving back the ten pistoles or give him the usual satisfaction of men of honour from an avowed affront. The Marquis acknowledged his errour, took back his money, and returned to Paris with less anxiety about his subsistence.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

VIRTUAL REPRESENTATION *explained.*

Mr. URBAN,

THE opposition of the colonies to the new method of taxation will probably bring the subject of *virtual representation* again before the publick. As I have never yet seen this kind of representation precisely stated, give me leave to communicate to the publick, through the channel of your magazine, my idea of it; in which you will find no *essential* difference between *virtual* and *actual* representation in England, but a very striking distinction between these and no representation at all of America.

My notion of *virtual representation* is this: A numerous society being willing to unite themselves under the same form of government, and to be subject to the same laws, consent, for convenience sake, that the whole, in a *national assembly*, shall be represented by a part; and, to avoid confusion in chooling that part, they further consent that certain classes among them shall have the privilege of electing the members that are to compose it, but at the same time they stipulate that as well those who *represent* as those who are *represented*, and those also who have not the privilege of electing in common with those who have, all shall share alike in the advantages resulting from the deliberations of the national assembly, and all shall contribute alike, in proportion to their respective situations and circumstances, to the necessary expenses of government.

Thus, Mr. Urban, you see that, according to this system, those who *represent* and those who are *represented*, and those who elect and those who *do not elect*, the representatives are all entitled to the same benefits, and are subject alike to the same taxations, every other circumstance but that of the privilege of election being similar; and hence it follows that *virtual* representation in Great Britain is in effect the same as *actual* representation, the laws enacted for the government of the whole affecting the whole equally, without the least distinction. To illustrate this still more clearly:

Birmingham is said not to be *actually* represented, because, though a populous place, and a great manufacturing town, it sends no members to Parliament, yet the inhabitants of Birmingham enjoy, in every respect, the same freedom and the same national advan-

tages that the inhabitants of the towns do that are repreſented. No law was ever made that affected the property of the people of Birmingham but what affected the property of the people in like circumſtances in every other part of the kingdom, ſo that Birmingham, and every other town in England, that ſends no members to Parliament, is, to all intents and purpoſes, *virtually* repreſented; becauſe the *repreſentatives* of the towns *that elect* make the ſame laws for thoſe who do not elect as for thoſe who do.

Were it otherwiſe, and thoſe who are *actually* repreſented were to be eaſed in any tax, by exempting them from the payment of it, and laying the burthen upon thoſe who are only *virtually* repreſented, would not the *virtually* repreſented part of the people take the alarm, and proteſt againſt the acts of ſuch a partial repreſentation? Were a heavy tax, for inſtance, to be laid upon iron manufactured in the town of Birmingham, becauſe *virtually repreſented* only, and a premium granted upon the ſame iron manufactured in *Stafford*, becauſe *actually repreſented*, would the people in Birmingham ſubmit quietly to ſuch an unjuſt diſtinction?

This, in my opinion, is exactly the caſe of the colonies. The repreſentatives of the people of England lay a tax upon the Americans, to which neither they themſelves nor their conſtituents pay any part; and they may, by the ſame authority, whenever the colonies are in a capacity of bearing it, lay the weight of all the taxes for the ſupport of government, and for the payment of the intereſt and principal of the national debt, upon the Americans, in eaſe of themſelves and the people whom they repreſent; and they may at the ſame time exclude the Americans from whatever advantages, in point of commerce and manufactures, they may apprehend will claſh with the intereſt of themſelves and their conſtituents. Hence I think it is *full evident* that the *virtual repreſentation* which it is contended the American is in poſſeſſion of is very different from the virtual repreſentation which the Birmingham man poſſeſſes, becauſe the virtual repreſentative of the American can put his hand in the American's pocket and take out what ſum he pleaſes, and he may at the ſame time clog him with whatever incapacity he pleaſes, without affecting himſelf in either of theſe caſes; but the virtual repreſentative of the Birmingham man muſt contribute ſhilling for ſhilling with the Birmingham man, and muſt likewiſe be himſelf ſubject, in like circumſtances, to all the incapacities which he may think fit to impoſe upon him.

Were not this the caſe would the numerous body of virtually repreſented inhabitants of this opulent kingdom ſubmit to be governed by the contemptible number of the actually repreſented inhabitants of it? It is unreaſonable to think they would. But, as the caſe ſtands, it were perhaps better that the numbers of the *actually repreſented* were ſtill fewer than they are than that they ſhould be increaſed by electors like the preſent, whom experience has ſhown to be ſuſceptible of every ſpecies of venality. *I am, Sir, &c.* D. Y.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 1.

THE talk of appointments of Biſhops in our colonies is again revived, and it is expected an attempt will be made next ſeſſion of Parliament for leave to bring in a bill for aſcertaining the ſame, and for providing a proper fund for their maintenance, until ſundry lands, which will be granted in the nature of glebe, be ſo far cultivated as to enable them to live as becomes their ſacred character, without the impoſition of tithes, or plaguing the people with eccleſiaſtical courts, which is is thought will meet with no oppoſition from the colonies.

Auguſt 2. We are informed that Miſs Woodcock has received the ſum of 1000 l. to ſtop all further proceedings againſt a certain perſon, and that ſhe is to be married this week to the young man to whom ſhe was under a promiſe of ſo doing, before the well known unhappy accident befel her. She has, we hear, opened a milliner's ſhop in Whitechapel, and many reputable perſons are determined to make a point of encouraging this worthy couple, as well in conſideration of the injury done to the poor woman as in regard to the honour and good ſenſe of the man, in making a proper diſtinction between an unavoidable misfortune and a fault.

We alſo hear that a certain great man, Lord Baltimore (i. e. in reſpect to title and fortune) who has been long the ſubject of publick converſation not to his credit, is ſelling off all his eſtates in England, &c. in order to retire to Italy, ſome ſay to ſpend the remainder of his days there, others ſay until the affair may probably be forgotten.

Auguſt 13. Yeſterday the Honourable and Right Reverend Doctor Frederick Cornwallis, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's on being appointed Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the room of the late Doctor Secker.

Auguſt 20. The entertainment given by her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia on Friday night to his Daniſh Majeſty, &c. was extremely magnificent. Invitation was given to upwards of 300 of the Nobility. The ſupper conſiſted of 120 diſhes; a grand firework was played off; and the ball, which was very ſplendid, ended about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Miniature pictures of the King of Denmark are now drawing by an eminent artiſt, which are to be richly ornamented with jewels, and are intended as preſents from that monarch to ſeveral of the Engliſh Nobility, and foreigners of diſtinction.

Laſt week 200 guineas were paid, by the ſteward of a Nobleman, for Weſt India turtles, intended for an entertainment to be given to his Daniſh Majeſty.

Letters from Hamburg ſpeak much of divers treaties of ſubſidy concluded by France with different Princes of the empire, and of others which ſhe is negotiating with other Princes.

The German newſwriters ſay that the King of Poland has ſent away part of his beſt effects from Warſaw, and that the remainder was packed up ready to go. They likewiſe inſinuate that his Poliſh Majeſty is determined to quit the territories of the Republick until the confederacies are ſuppreſſed; and that the country is covered with dead bodies, which lay above ground, and are very offenſive.

According to letters from Corſica, the inhabitants of that iſland, finding that the French are determined to reduce them to ſubmiſſion, begin to defend their liberty vigorouſly. This they have already given many proofs of; and lately, when 18 French polacres endeavoured to land part of the French cavalry at San Fiorenzo, they would not ſuffer them to land, and refuſed them a paſſage to Baſtia. Other letters from Corſica adviſe that there was a ſharp engagement the 14th inſtant between the Corſicans and the French troops commanded by the Count de Marbœuf, who attempted to advance into the country, but were repulſed with the loſs of 500 men, among whom was a great number of officers.

Bets of 100 guineas to 10 were offered a few evenings ſince, at a coffee-houſe at the weſt end of the town, that there will be no war between England and France for three years to come.

Wedneſday night landed at Dover, from Calais, the Prince and Princeſs of Poland; alſo the Empreſs of Ruſſia's Ambaſſadour.

Tueſday three citizens Ladies had the curioſity to go to ſee his Daniſh Majeſty dine in publick, one of whom was ſo charmed with his perſon that ſhe could not be prevailed upon to leave the room until his Majeſty withdrew, and declared ſhe would always have the ſame regale as long as he dined in publick.

Auguſt 22. Friday evening arrived in Suffolk ſtreet Prince Henry of Pruſſia, brother to the King of Pruſſia.

Friday laſt the Lord Biſhop of Landaff had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand on his being promoted to the biſhoprick of Bangor.

On Sunday evening his Excellency Lord Botetourt ſet out from Lower Grolvenor ſtreet for Portſmouth, to proceed from thence to Virginia, to take poſſeſſion of his government of that province. He was accompanied to Portſmouth by his nephew the Duke of Beaufort, and ſeveral perſons of diſtinction.

We hear that when Lord Botetourt kiſſed his Majeſty's hand upon being appointed Governour of Virginia, upon withdrawing, his Majeſty very graciouſly bid him remember that he only *lent* him out of his bedchamber.

This day his Daniſh Majeſty will dine with His Excellency the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour, Prince Maſſerano, at Powis houſe in Ormond ſtreet; and to-morrow his Majeſty will go to York, to be preſent at the races there; and from thence will return to town again before he takes his intended tour through this kingdom.

The King of Denmark ſpeaks Engliſh fluently, and is fond of converſing in that language.

Auguſt 23. It is ſaid his Daniſh Majeſty is a great admirer of Engliſh literature, and that his Majeſty intends to make a collection of the beſt Engliſh authors before he leaves this kingdom.

One Lady, who danced at Gunnerſbury on Friday laſt, had jewels in her hair to the value of 90,000 l.

We are told that ſome Engliſh merchants in Ruſſia are ſoliciting the Empreſs to clothe her army with Britiſh manufactures. This would be a prodigious advantage to our kingdom.

Auguſt 24. Saturday the King of Denmark had a numerous and grand levee at St. James's.

Sixty thouſand pounds, lately remitted from Denmark, is lodged in the hands of Sir George Colebrooke, for the uſe of his Daniſh Majeſty.

Mr. Heming, of Bond ſtreet, goldſmith to his Majeſty, is making up a large quantity of plate for the King of Denmark.

A farm in Hampſhire, which has been let for 90 l. a year for 40 years paſt, was let on leaſe laſt week at 170 l. per annum.

Yeſterday a moſt deſperate and bloody battle was fought in New Priſon, Clerkenwell, between the noted Patrick Hurlaw, who has broke out of moſt of the gaols in England, and one John Ingledew, confined there for burglary, which laſted twenty five minutes, when victory declared itſelf in favour of the latter; it is obſerved that they both fought with the greateſt activity in heavy double irons.

We are told that an elegant wooden bridge, on the plan of the Rialto at Venice, is next ſummer to be laid over the middle of the canal in St. James's Park.

Auguſt 25. We are told that there is at preſent more ſhip timber in the French King's magazines than is ſufficient to build a hundred men of war of the line.

His Daniſh Majeſty's health not permitting him to go to York races, his Majeſty has given orders that all the expenſes incurred by preparations at different inns upon the road, &c. for the entertainment of him and his attendants, ſhall be paid, likewiſe that all the meat provided for the King and his retinue ſhould be given to the poor of the ſeveral places where it was ordered to be dreſſed. An illuſtrious example of beneficence truly royal, and which does more honour to humanity than the moſt ſplendid triumphs. And yeſterday a Gentleman, one of his Daniſh Majeſty's attendants, ſet out from St. James's, to diſcharge all the expenſes at different inns upon the road to Cambridge and York incurred on the above account.

This morning his Daniſh Majeſty received the compliments of ſeveral of the Nobility, upon his recovery from his late indiſpoſition.

This day the King of Denmark dined with her Majeſty, at her palace in St. James's Park.

Yeſterday her Serene Highneſs the Princeſs Barbarigo, ſiſter to his Holineſs the Pope, attended Maſs at his Excellency the Sardinian Ambaſſadour's chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Yeſterday, as his Daniſh Majeſty was going from his apartments at St. James's, a poor woman cried out God bleſs your Majeſty; upon which he threw her a guinea, with which ſhe went off highly pleaſed with her good fortune.

Auguſt 26. On Wedneſday her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, accompanied by their Serene Highneſſes the two young Princes of Saxe Gotha, her nephews, ſet out, with a numerous retinue, from Carlton Houſe in Pallmall for Portſmouth, in order to view the dock and other places there.

Col. Charles Hotham is appointed to the command of the 15th regiment of foot, late Sir Jeffery Amherſt's.

It is ſaid Sir Jeffery Amherſt has been offered a Peerage.

We are informed that a plan of accommodation is actually on foot reſpecting North America, which, without wounding the dignity of Government, will effectually ſettle all differences between Great Britain and her colonies; but other accounts ſay that orders are ſent to Ireland for two more regiments to be in readineſs to embark for North America.

ST. AUGUSTINE, *Auguſt* 24.

ALL the veſſels belonging to Doctor Turnbull's fleet being arrived at St. Auguſtine, with 1400 Italians, Minorcans, and Greeks, in order to ſettle the lands on the Muſkito river, they proceeded, under the direction of Mr. John Cotter, to that place, with which many of them being greatly diſſatisfied they formed a deſign of returning to their own country, to accompliſh which, on the 18th of Auguſt, about 250 of the Greeks and ſome Italians roſe upon and confined all the Engliſhmen that were among them; and having armed themſelves, they ſeized the ſchooner Balmer (belonging to Mr. Torrans of Charleſtown, merchant) Evan Stokes Maſter, which had been employed in carrying proviſion to the ſettlement; they alſo ſeized Mr. Turnbull's ſtore, from which they loaded the ſchooner with goods, intending to proceed to the Havannah. Next day they attempted to take poſſeſſion of the ſchooner Eaſt Florida Packet, Capt. Barton, which was in the river about 20 leagues ſouth of St. Auguſtine, waiting for a wind to get over the bar; but he getting notice of their deſign, before they came up ſcuttled the veſſel, took out ſome neceſſaries, left her, and went over the bar in his boat. They were within 300 yards of the ſchooner, when Captain Barton left her; but ſhe having been, the day before, ballaſted with ſand, was ſo full of water before they got on board that they could do nothing with her. They intended likewiſe to have ſeized a ſhip lying off the Muſkito harbour, Capt. Duncan; but the wind not being fair, prevented them. Early on the 21ſt Governour Grant ſent two armed ſloops, full of men, and Captain Ramſford with 50 more marched by land, who all arrived next day, in time to prevent them from getting the ſchooner over the bar. Before the ſoldiers arrived Mr. Turnbull, with a few Engliſh, had found means to get poſſeſſion of his ſtore, and had killed ſeveral of the mutineers. On the appearance of the veſſels and troops they immediately quitted the ſchooner and took themſelves to the buſhes and other hiding places, but were ſoon quelled. Theſe mutineers were moſtly Greeks, with a few Italians, but not one Minorcan was concerned with them.

BOSTON, *Sept.* 26.

SATURDAY evening, the 17th inſtant, his Excellency the Governour received a letter from his Excellency General Gage, commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in North America, adviſing him that, in obedience to his Majeſty's commands, he had directed two regiments, viz, the 14th and 29th, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple, to embark at Halifax, and proceed to Boſton as ſoon as poſſible, one of them at preſent to be at Caſtle William, the other in the town; and that proviſion be made for them, agreeable to act of Parliament. On Monday morning the Governour laid the ſame before his Majeſty's Council.

His Excellency alſo laid before the Council an extract of a letter, which he had received the day before by Capt. Bruce from London, from the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillſborough, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the colonies, ſetting forth that his Majeſty had thought fit to ſignify his pleaſure, after taking the opinion and advice of his principal ſervants, that the troops intended for the relief of North America in the next ſpring, conſiſting of two regiments from Ireland, ſhould be immediately tranſported over to America, and landed at Boſton. That tranſport veſſels were preparing, with all poſſible deſpatch, in order to proceed to Corke to take on board ſaid regiments, which are to be augmented by draughts to 500 men each.

The frigate which will convoy the tranſports from Ireland to Boſton, together with a ſhip of the line preparing for the reception and conveyance of Lord Botetourt, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governour General of Virginia, are to remain in theſe ſeas, in caſe the commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces ſhall be of opinion that his Majeſty's ſervice requires it.

A committee of his Majeſty's Council was choſen to confer with the Seleſtmen of the town, in regard to the proviſion neceſſary to be made for the above troops.

We have it from good authority that the Council of this province, upon Governour Bernard's motion reſpecting providing quarters for one regiment among the inhabitants of this town, plainly told him that while the barracks at Caſtle William were more than ſufficient to receive thoſe daily expected his motion was in the face of an act of Parliament, and if carried into execution might be attended with the moſt ſerious conſequences. They have alſo voted that troops being ſent here, in conſequence of ſome children hollooing on the 18th of March laſt, muſt be owing to the moſt unkind and injurious repreſentations.

We hear that Gentlemen of the firſt knowledge in the Law have given it as their opinion that whoever attempts, contrary to a plain act of Parliament, to quarter troops among the inhabitants, muſt be anſwerable for any unhappy conſequences.

It is ſaid Governour Bernard, after many ſevere expreſſions between him and his Council, was pleaſed to ſay that he ſhould not meet them again until Colonel Dalrymple's arrival.

It is reported the Governour has ſaid that he has three things in command from the Miniſtry, more grievous to the people than any thing hitherto made known. It is conjectured, 1ſt, that the inhabitants of this province are to be diſarmed; 2d, the province to be governed by martial law; and 3d, that a number of Gentlemen who have exerted themſelves in the cauſe of their country are to be ſeized, and ſent to Great Britain.

October 3. Wedneſday morning arrived here, from Halifax, the Launceſton of 40 guns, the Mermaid of 28, Glaſgow of 20, Beaver of 14, Senegal of 14, and Bonnetta of 10, and two armed ſchooners, together with ſeveral tranſports, having on board the 14th regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple, and the 29th regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Carr; alſo the grenadiers and another company of the 59th regiment, with a detachment of the Royal regiment of Artillery, in all about 1000 men. On Thurſday the boats from the fleet came up and ſounded the bay all round the town, and on Friday the ſhips of war came up and ranged themſelves on the north eaſt ſide of the metropolis, as if intended for a formal ſiege; and about noon, on Saturday, the 14th regiment landed at the Long Wharf, and having formed marched, with drums beating, fifes playing, and colours flying, up King ſtreet to the Town Houſe, where they halted until the 29th regiment came up, then marched to the Common, where they were joined ſome time after by a detachment of the 59th regiment and of the Train of Artillery, with two field pieces. About two o'clock, Lieutenant Cooper of the 14th came to Mr. Brown, overſeer of the Factory, and requeſted to ſee the rooms, and know what number of ſoldiers they might contain. Mr. Brown ſhewed him the rooms, on which he retired; but ſpeedily returned and ſaid it was Colonel Dalrymple's poſitive orders to have the Factory cleared in two hours, for the reception of the ſoldiers. Mr. Brown deſiring to ſee the Colonel in perſon, was conducted to him on the Common, and complained to him of the hardſhip of being turned out of doors from a houſe he had been placed in by the province, and that without legal warning. The Colonel anſwered he received orders from Governour Bernard to lodge his troops in the Factory houſe, and he would obey them. Mr. Brown replied he diſputed the Governour's power to vindicate ſuch orders, and would not comply with them. Colonel Dalrymple, during the converſation, having reached the Factory, tarried ſome time; and on departure ſaid that he would, for the ſake of the people, go once more to the Seleſtmen and ſee whether they would make any proviſion for his men, who muſt otherwiſe lie in the open air. He accordingly went, and applied for the ſhelter of Faneuil Hall until Monday morning, declaring upon his honour that the utmoſt care ſhould be taken not to injure any thing in the building, which contains many of the publick papers and town arms. Some time after the Colonel came to Mr. Brown, and told him he need give himſelf no further trouble until Monday, when he could not ſay but the Governour might renew the demand. About twilight the 14th regiment marched down to the Hall, where they ſtood under arms until near nine o'clock, when the door, by ſome means or other being opened, they took up their lodgings there that night; but the place not being ſufficient to accommodate the whole of that regiment, a part of them, by the Governour's permiſſion, took up their quarters laſt evening in the Town Houſe. The 29th brought their field equipage with them, are encamped on the Common, with the Artillery.

Colonel Dalrymple commands in chief the land forces, and Captain Smith the ſhips of war.

We have now the appearance before this town of 13 or 14 ſhips of war, and two regiments in the Common, with a Train of Artillery; and all this mighty and expenſive parade is, as his Excellency has told the Council, in conſequence of the diſorders on the 18th of March laſt, which were nothing more than a few diſorderly boys hollooing before Mr. Inſpector Williams's door that evening. We are now become a ſpectacle to all North America: May our conduct be ſuch as not to diſgrace ourſelves, or injure the common cauſe.

Laſt Thurſday the Governour called a council at Caſtle William, but all his efforts could not induce them to countenance the quartering of troops in this town, contrary to a plain act of Parliament. We hear he has ſummoned them to attend as on this day, at his ſeat at Roxbury, about 5 miles from Boſton.

It is obſerved that the enemies to this town and province are much chagrined to perceive this town in that peace and good order which has aſtoniſhed the Gentlemen of the Military, who by the repreſentations made to them might have expected to have found us in a ſtate of diſorder and rebellion.

Not the leaſt attempt has been made, or even contemplated, to oppoſe the landing of the King's troops, or their encampment on the Common; and whoever among us ſhall preſume to act counter to law muſt anſwer for any unhappy conſequences: It is not doubted but the poſſe commitatus, in aid of the civil magiſtrate, when neceſſary, will be ſufficient to maintain every individual in the exerciſe and enjoyment of his rights and property.

The beſt families in town and country have and are laying aſide the uſe of India teas, and many are determined not to eat, drink, or wear, any thing foreign, until relieved under our preſent burthens.

The committees choſen by 96 towns and eight diſtricts, convened at Boſton the 22d of September 1768, being greatly alarmed at the preſent aſpect of our publick affairs, and deeply diſtreſſed in their minds upon authentick advice that the humble and dutiful petition of their repreſentatives to our moſt gracious Sovereign, for the redreſs of their grievances, have not reached the Royal preſence; at a time when troops are ſent among them, and they are in an unuſual manner deprived of the benefit of a General Aſſembly, the Grand Council of the province; and being deſirous, to the utmoſt of their ability, to promote peace, good order, and due ſubmiſſion, among their fellow ſubjects in the province; thought it adviſeable to prefer a dutiful petition to his Excellency Governour Bernard, his Majeſty's repreſentative in this province, therein ſetting forth, and explaining to his Excellency, the nature and deſign of their meeting, and ſupplicating him to convene a General Aſſembly of the repreſentative body of the people: But his Excellency, having conſidered their thus meeting as unlawful, refuſed to receive the petition, and ſent them a meſſage admoniſhing them to ſeparate themſelves, and alſo afterwards he refuſed to receive their anſwer. And the ſaid committees conſidering themſelves only as ſo many private fellow ſubjects, convened from divers towns in this province, at the requeſt of their inhabitants, have made known to each other the loyal and dutiful diſpoſition of the ſame, and their deſire that no irregular ſteps ſhould be taken by the people, but that all conſtitutional and prudential methods ſhould be cloſely attended to for the redreſs of their grievances.

There are barracks at the Caſtle within the limits of this town ſufficient in the judgment of his Majeſty's Council, who were unanimous in their opinion, to received both the regiments arrived there and lodge them comfortably; but the Governour thinks it neceſſary that they ſhould be quartered among the inhabitants. The ſenſible part of the people ſee no reaſon for a ſtep ſo diſagreeable and dangerous, unleſs barely to gratify the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, who it ſeems are tired of their choſen reſidence at the Caſtle, and think they have made themſelves ſo obnoxious to the inhabitants as to render their reſidence in the town hazardous, without 1000 men to protect them. His Majeſty's affairs, in the mean time, do not ſeem to be affected at all in this ſtruggle; for the revenue, which has never been interrupted, is paid with as much punctuality while they are at the Caſtle as if they were in the body of the town. One of the regiments is encamped on the Common, near the center of the town; the other being unprovided with quarters before their landing, not having their tents on ſhore; and the commanding officer, who knows his duty, being, it is preſumed, ſenſible that *quarters could not by act of Parliament be demanded even in publick houſes* WHILE THE BARRACKS AT THE CASTLE remain empty, after having in vain endeavoured to perſuade the families living in the Manufactory Houſe to remove, in which caſe they would have had no where to go but into the ſtreet, he marched the regiment at ſunſet to Faneuil Hall. Here they halted ſeveral hours, but it is ſaid could not obtain liberty of the Seleƈtment of the town to enter; however, they finally took poſſeſſion. The Gentlemen of the regiments, as well as the ſoldiers, behave at preſent with civility to the inhabitants, and we are perſuaded will find that they have been miſinformed, even ſince their arrival at the Caſtle, with reſpect to the true character of the people. On the other hand, the inhabitants have no perſonal diſregard to them, but would be glad to treat the King's troops with the cordiality with which they treated the regiments formerly in town with the brave General Amherſt; but the errand on which they now come ſeems to be TOO APPARENTLY DIFFERENT: Nothing will either *flatter* or AWE this people into a *voluntary* ſubmiſſion TO BE TAXED WITHOUT *their conſent*.

It is ſaid that Colonel Dalrymple has given his honour that Faneuil Hall ſhall be cleared this day; compaſſion to the ſoldiers, who muſt have ſuffered in the ſtreets, being the only cauſe of their being lodged there, and by no means a conceſſion on the part of the town to provide quarters until the barracks at the Caſtle are full.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 27.

LAST Tueſday evening arrived in Hampton road, [illegible] weeks from Portſmouth, the Rippon man of war of 68 guns, Samuel Thompſon, Eſq; Commander, having on board his Excellency the Right Hon. NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governour General of this colony and dominion. Next morning his Excellency landed at *Little England*, and was ſaluted with a diſcharge of the cannon there. After tarrying a few hours, and taking a repaſt, his Excellency ſet out about noon for this city, where he arrived about ſunſet. His Excellency ſtopped at the Capitol, and was received at the gate by his Majeſty's Council, the Hon. the Speaker, the Attorney General, the Treaſurer, and many other Gentlemen of diſtinction; after which being conducted to the Council Chamber, and having his commiſſions read, was qualified to exerciſe his high office, by taking the uſual oaths. His Excellency then ſwore in the members of his Majeſty's Council, after which he proceeded to the Raleigh tavern, and ſupped there with his Majeſty's Council. His Excellency retired about ten, and took up his lodgings at the palace, which had been put in order for his reception. Immediately upon his Excellency's arrival the city was illuminated, and all ranks of people vied with each other in teſtifying their gratitude and joy that a Nobleman of ſuch diſtinguiſhed merit and abilities is appointed to preſide over, and live among, them.

This day his Excellency held a Council at the Capitol, and, with their advice, has iſſued a proclamation for diſſolving the Aſſembly, and we hear intends ſhortly to iſſue writs for calling a new one; alſo another proclamation, for continuing all magiſtrates and officers, civil and military, in their reſpective ſtations.

On Friday the 14th inſtant died after a ſhort illneſs, at his ſeat at Marlborough, in Stafford county, aged 64, JOHN MERCER, Eſq; for many years a very eminent lawyer, and remarkable for his aſſiduity in his profeſſion. He was a Gentleman greatly eſteemed, and of conſequence is much regretted.

The Jordan, Woodford, from London is arrived at Norfolk; and by her we have advice of the arrival of the Hanbury, Eſten, at Dover.

Capt. Addiſon, from Liverpool, on the 23d of Auguſt laſt, ſpoke the Induſtry of Maryland, bound for London, in longitude 36, all well. On the 3d of September, in longitude 53, ſpoke the John, Breakhill, from Virginia for Liverpool, who in a gale of wind, about ſeven days before, was obliged to cut away his mizzen maſt. And on the 17th of September he ſpoke the Peggy from Virginia, bound for Glaigow, in longitude 60, ten days out, all well.

By a veſſel from New York we learn that General Gage, and ſome of his principal officers, were ſet out for Boſton by land, to ſettle matters about quartering the Military there, which it was ſaid there was the higheſt probability would be happily accommodated.

Yeſterday the Williamſburg purſe of 100l. was run for, by Col. Lewis Burwell of Gloſter's horſe Remus, and Mr. Roger Gregory's horſe Dimple. Remus won the firſt heat with eaſe, and diſtanced his antagoniſt the ſecond.

To his EXCELLENCY *the Right Honourable* NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governour General of the colony and dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

The humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL.

My LORD,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and faithful ſubjects, the Council of *Virginia*, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency upon your appointment to this government, and to expreſs our joy at the pleaſing event of your ſafe arrival in the colony.

Permit us, at the ſame time, to acknowledge the wiſdom and goodneſs of our Moſt Gracious Sovereign, which have determined him to make choice of a Nobleman of your Excellency's many eminent virtues and diſtinguiſhed abilities to rule over and to reſide among us; and as an earneſt of the ſincerity of theſe profeſſions, we deſire to aſſure your Excellency that as it is our duty, it ſhall be alſo our ſtudy within our department, to render your adminiſtration acceptable to the beſt of Kings, honourable, agreeable, and eaſy to yourſelf, and productive of the happineſs and proſperity of his Majeſty's loyal people of this dominion. Of this diſpoſition we ſhall be ſolicitous to give proofs on all occaſions, in full confidence that while we keep in view theſe important objects, and ſteadily purſue them, we may humbly hope for ſome ſmall ſhare of the Royal favour and good opinion, the higheſt mark of honour to which our endeavours ſhall be invariably directed.

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to return the following* ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN of the COUNCIL,

YOUR expreſſions of loyalty and duty to our Gracious Sovereign give me the greateſt ſatisfaction, and I can with truth aver that every thing I have ſeen and heard ſince I landed in *Virginia* has been pleaſing in the higheſt degree. Your mark of acceptance of me for your Governour is moſt flattering. From myſelf I have nothing to offer but good intentions, but on this you may depend that if I have the good fortune to anſwer the purpoſes of my Royal Maſter you will be happy indeed.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28.

This day the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of this city, waited upon his Excellency with the following addreſs.

To his EXCELLENCY *the Right Honourable* NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governour General of the colony and dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

WE the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the city of *Williamſburg*, wait on you to preſent our congratulations on your ſafe arrival to your government. This tribute of reſpect has never been offered by us with greater ſincerity than on the preſent occaſion, thoſe who had the honour of your acquaintance having ſet your character in ſo amiable a light as to engage our affections before we have experienced your virtues. We do not doubt, my Lord, that we ſhall find you truly a repreſentative of our Gracious Sovereign, by making the welfare of his loyal colony the great object of your adminiſtration, and promoting the happineſs of individuals by every act of paternal tenderneſs.

His Majeſty's goodneſs in appointing a Governour ſo well qualified to ſupport his dignity, and contribute to the felicity of his people, demands our warmeſt acknowledgments; and we ſhould be ungrateful not to give him, in return, the moſt convincing teſtimonies of our loyalty and attachment to himſelf and his illuſtrious family.

Permit us, my Lord, to aſk for your favour and protection to this infant city, and to aſſure you that nothing on our parts ſhall be wanting, as far as this narrow ſphere in which we are deſtined to move will permit, to render the extenſive duties of your high ſtation eaſy and agreeable.

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to return the following* ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR very affectionate addreſs demands my beſt thanks; but I much fear, from your kind language, that my friends in *England* have been too good to me, and that it will not be in my power to come up to their partial report. At all events I will do my beſt, and ſhall make it the great object of my life to diſcharge my duty to my Royal Maſter by the ſtricteſt attention to the true intereſts of every part of this his Majeſty's ancient and loyal colony.

Advertiſements.

THE Preſident begs that the remaining Clergymen would haſten their collections for the ſufferers by fire at *Montreal*, as he has yet received only the following articles, *viz.*

1768			
Auguſt 17.	*Bruton* pariſh, Mr. *Horrocks*,	-	£. 17-18-10½
23.	*North Farnham*, in *Richmond*,	- -	3 00-00
23.	*Norfolk*, Mr. *Davis*, per Mr. *Hutchings*,		13 00 00
Sept. 3.	*Stratton Major*, in two collections,	-	15-15-04½
27.	*Hampton*, per Col. *Cary*,	- - -	05-16 10½
Octob. 12.	*Spotſylvania*, Mr. *Marye* (5s. bad)	-	20-12-05
19.	*Surry*, Mr. *M'Rae*,	- - - - -	14 07 01
19.	*St. Margret's* lower church (5s. bad)		06-18-09
			£. 97 09 06

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 18, 1768.

THE ſubſcribers having purchaſed the ſhop of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. of Mr. *William Biers*, hope for the continuance of the favours of his cuſtomers, as they may depend upon being ſupplied on the ſame reaſonable terms as when kept by him, by Their moſt obedient ſervants,

ANDREW ANDERSON, & Co.

Juſt imported from London, *in the* Briſtol, *Capt.* Young, *and to be ſold at the ſubſcriber's ſhop in* Williamſburg,

A LARGE aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, alſo capers, olives, French and pearl barley, white and brown ſugar candy, barley ſugar, carraway comfits, Spaniſh licorice, dried figs, oatmeal, ſago, ſalop, iſinglaſs, hartſhorn ſhavings, ſaltpetre, borax, ſallad oil, barbers oil, hungary, lavender, and orange flower waters, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, Ladies ſticking plaiſter, eau de luce, Dr. Hill's elixir bardana, do. eſſence of water dock, do. tincture of valerian, do. tincture of golden rod, beſt London lancets, do. common, Anderſon's and Lockyer's pills, James's fever powders, anodyne necklaces, Stoughton's, Daffy's, and Squire's elixirs, Francis's female ſtrengthening elixir, Fryer's and Turlington's balſams, Bateman's pectoral drops, Freeman's and Godfrey's cordials, Britiſh rock oil, verdigriſe, vermilion, Mrs. Redknap's fit drops, gold and ſilver leaf, Dutch metal, ſmelling bottles with and without caſes, pumice ſtone, ſcuttle bone, rotten ſtone, nipple glaſſes and breaſt pipes, oil of turpentine, roſin, copperas, potaſh, chalk, canary, rhenniſh wine, alum, brimſtone, Greenough's tincture for the teeth and gums, tooth bruſhes, clyſter pipes, &c.

JAMES CARTER.

AS the following TICKETS in the Hon. *W. Byrd's* LOTTERY, *viz.* 3845—3835—3816 3837—3838—3839—3840—are miſſing, no account having been taken to whom they are ſold, the perſons who have got the ſame will pleaſe to ſignify the ſame to me at the Poſt Office, otherwiſe whatever prizes they draw will not be allowed.

A. PURDIE.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 14*th of* November, *to the higheſt bidders, at the late dwelling-houſe of Mr.* JOHN BROWN, *deceaſed, in the borough of* Norfolk,

SUNDRY ſorts of houſehold and kitchen FURNITURE; a SLOOP, well fitted for river ſervice; and a large FLAT, almoſt new: ſeveral LOTS of LAND, formerly the property of Capt. *John Smith*; and a ſmall TRACT of LAND on *Deep* creek, in the Southern Branch of *Norfolk* county ——Likewiſe will be ſold at *Warwick* courthouſe, on *Thurſday* the 1ſt of *December*, being court day, a TRACT of LAND in ſaid county, on *Deep* creek, containing 100 acres, well timbered. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt it are requeſted to make them known, to

ROBERT NICOLSON, }
JOHN BROWN, } Executors.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhip from London, *and to be ſold at a low advance, by the ſubſcriber, next door to the Poſt Office,* Williamſburg,

A NEAT aſſortment of JEWELLERY, conſiſting of the following articles, *viz.* Stone and paſte ſhoe, knee, and ſtock buckles, ſtone and plain gold broaches, hair ſprigs, pins, creſcents, and earrings, ſtone ſleeve buttons and rings of all ſorts, ſilver and pinchbeck buckles, tuneene and punch ladies, thimbles, plated ſpurs, ſilver and ſteel watch chains and ſeals, *&c. &c. &c.*

JAMES GEDDY.

IF any perſon can give information of one *John Skelton*, tailor, from *Beckermount*, near *Whitehaven*, who left *England* about 14 years ago, it will be taken very kind by his brother, on board the *Waters*, *Thomas Addiſon* maſter, now lying in *James* river.

Juſt imported from London, *in the* Jordan, *Captain* Woodford, *and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber in* Williamſburg, *at a very low advance, for ready money, the following articles, viz.*

WOMENS calimanco pumps, girls do. womens leather pumps, girls do. childrens morocco ſorted, womens white worſted hoſe, childrens ſpotted do. men and womens cotton hoſe, childrens do. of different ſizes, womens black ſilk gloves and mitts, purple kid gloves and mitts, white kid do. white and coloured lamb gloves and mitts, girls do. ſatin bonnets plain and trimmed, womens and girls cloth cardinals, ſuperfine ivory combs, horn combs with and without caſes, knives ſorted, neat ſciſſors with ſheaths, milliners needles, darning do. netting do. a great variety of figured and plain ribands, white and coloured fans, black and coloured ſewing ſilks, a great aſſortment of threads, Balladine and Coventry do. for marking, ſuperfine ſhaded cruels in grain, Jacob's ladder, powder boxes and puffs with powder, black hair plumes, white and coloured feathers, ſilver thimbles, a great aſſortment of paſte pins, a great variety of the moſt faſhionable pearl, French, and jet necklaces, earrings and ſprigs, Italian egrets and breaſt flowers, flower hair pins, faſhionable ſtomachers and ſleeve knots, ivory pomatum eggs, Ladies ſmall ſize Morocco letter caſes claſpt, Morocco etwee caſes with inſtruments complete and plated locks, do. with inſtruments and ſilver locks, a variety of pocket handkerchiefs, long lawn, piſtol lawn, yard and half yard wide muſlin, cambrick, diaper and Holland tape, pins, bobbin, cottons and perſians, ſnuff boxes, blue, nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon, a new aſſortment of toys, tea ſets complete, ſoap, chocolate, loaf ſugar, ſaltpetre, white ginger, Pitt's bitters and bitter ingredients, hair lines, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

SARAH PITT. (2)

MR. EDMOND MAJOR, who was a planter either in *Virginia* or *Maryland*, died about 40 years ago, and left two daughters; if either of whom are now living, or any deſcendents from them, by applying to the ſubſcriber in *Hampton* they may hear of ſomething to their advantage.

2 CARY MICHELL.

To be CHARTERED *for any part of* Europe, *or the* Weſt Indies,

THE BRIGANTINE ST. ANDREW, *John Walkinſhaw* maſter, a new veſſel, about 135 tuns burthen. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, in *Norfolk*.

SPROWLE & CROOKS.

To be SOLD,

A NEAT POST CHARIOT, with harneſs for four horſes. For terms apply to the Printer hereof.

NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 19, 1768.

STOLEN from the *Friendſhip*, *Robert Ladd* commander, a ſmall four oared clinch boat, having, when taken away, two oars, a rudder, and tillers; ſhe is painted white in her upper ſtreak, and red in the ſtern, and her bottom paid with tar and turpentine. Whoever finds her, and will ſend her to *Hampton* or *Norfolk*, or on board the ſaid ſhip, ſhall have 20 s. reward. 2

ROBERT LADD.

POETS CORNER.

To my PEN.

COME, friendly pen, to thy companion's aid,
For *Bavius* barks, though *Bavius* is afraid;
He ſees thou art too near him, dreads thy blows,
And has attempted ſtoutly to oppoſe:
But be courageous, ſcorn his ire and ſpite,
He muſt not, ſhall not, cannot, dare not bite;
His pen's too weighty ever to ſurpaſs us,
Upon the airy mountain of Parnaſſus.
He knows our hearts: I'd care not if he did;
There's not a thought therein I'd wiſh were hid.
He will not be my friend: Pray what care I?
To court his friendſhip deign not thou to try.
He calls me fool: What then? Say thou he's wiſe;
All but himſelf will know that both are l—s.
But when we can't to ſtricteſt truth abide,
The better way's to take the ſafeſt ſide;
My mother taught me, and ſhe taught me right,
A fool to flatter better 'tis than fight:
I hope a man may borrow from his mother,
Without offending *Bav.* or any other.
He dates his lines from Mayfield: Untruth all,
Our Mayfield ink is never mix'd with gall;
We ſpring's gay flowers, cool ſummer ſhades, unfold,
Autumn's rich bounty, winter's piercing cold;
Sometimes on wings of fancy ſoar above,
And play among the ſatellites of Jove;
Or, if the muſes grant an humbler boon,
We dance with them on mountains of the Moon;
If foes attack, we bravely overthrow,
But never ſhoot in ſecret at a foe;
Virtue we follow, vices ſtigmatize,
With the vulgar talk, think always with the wiſe;
But then we borrow Pope: We will again;
More praiſe than blame that cenſure doth contain.
Even *Bavius* ſelf, not knowing what he ſays,
Againſt his will reſounds our fame and praiſe.
His envy, malice, rancour, ſpleen, and ſpite,
Sully his own and make our lines more bright.
Envy will merit as its ſhade purſue,
But, like a ſhadow, proves the ſubſtance true;
For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, makes known
Th' oppoſing body's groſſneſs, not its own.
But huſh, my pen, ſee *Bavius* hides his head,
What we might ſay be therefore left unſaid:
I did indeed, for his great folly, ſwear
That limb from limb I ſurely would him tear;
Yet for thoſe words I amply will atone,
And ſend him, now and then, to pick——*a* BONE.
Lie hid, poor cur, for ſince thou ſeem'ſt at reſt,
My anger's fled, and all my threats are jeſt.

MAYFIELD, *October* 17, 1768. CALEDONIENSIS.

Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON,

SOME anecdotes in your paper concerning the tumultuary proceedings of the populace at Norfolk upon a late occaſion induce me to trouble your readers with a few looſe thoughts upon mobs in general, and their dangerous tendency.

I think we may pretty juſtly define a mob to be an illegal and tumultuary aſſembly met to execute ſomething againſt, or at leaſt without, the countenance of law or order; or, to go a little further, unreſtrained by any government from committing violence on ſome perſons or things under the publick protection. When men are let looſe from the reſtraints of laws and punihments, it is ſhocking to human nature to think of the barbarities which become their ſport: It therefore behoves every well regulated community to prevent every thing which may, but for the ſhorteſt interval, ſuſpend the influence of government upon its individuals; ſince it is certain that ſecurity of perſon and property becomes very precarious, nay in great and imminent danger, as ſoon as even a remiſſion of its vigour can be perceived. Now as from the idea of ſecurity ariſes that tranquility which gives leiſure for the enjoyment of happineſs, and which is the eſſential excellence of a good and free government, it ſurely follows that whatever tends to diſturb that ſecurity, or, in other words, to put the individuals of a community under any apprehenſion of danger to their perſons or properties, muſt be ſubverſive of that freedom, and injurious to that happineſs: Therefore an aſſembly of men who apprehend themſelves enlarged from all reſtraint of government, ſince experience has proved them to be ever prone to violence, muſt be highly injurious to civil liberty, which conſiſts in the ability of quietly uſing our own ſo as not to injure others. If theſe poſitions be juſt, and I think no reaſonable man will doubt them, it will obviouſly appear that mobs in popular governments have all the ill effects of deſpotick tyranny, and none of its advantages, ſince they prevent the execution of all law. In ſhort, a popular tyranny has been always found the moſt grievous, becauſe the violence of the multitude is always more precipitate and exceſſive than that of an individual tyrant. I will wave any further conſideration on this point, and haſten to what I apprehend is of great importance to our own community, and by far the more ſo as our political and civil liberty ſeem to totter on a ruinous precipice. The expedient made uſe of by all the European ſtates to prevent popular tumults and violence is an army. Guards are placed in every little town to keep the people in ſubjection to laws made for their own ſafety. This has furniſhed the different ſovereigns with a good pretext for maintaining a ſtanding army, and even diſarming the people. What need I mention the danger of this weapon in the hands of ambition? What cannot a Prince do when at the head of a gallant army, againſt a defenceleſs and undiſciplined multitude? Naked and unarmed, it were madneſs to reſiſt, and ſubmitting to tyranny muſt become the more eligible conduct. But how particularly cautious ought we to be of giving ſo good a pretence to our Governours, who are already very jealous of us, to plant ſoldiers amongſt us, which we ourſelves muſt own to be neceſſary, nay which we muſt requeſt, rather than be expoſed to popular violence; not to conſider that we muſt be ſaddled with taxes to pay ſuch troops, and muſt ever afterwards hold our liberties and lives at the precarious pleaſure of a jealous government. I muſt beg leave to be of opinion that our magiſterial mob leaders can boaſt of having done very little ſervice to the liberties of their country, or the emolument of its inhabitants, when they render ſecurity precarious; and oblige the Prince to hang a ſword, by a very ſlender hair, over its freedom, to keep the people from violating private rights. I do not mean to addreſs myſelf to the ignorant, headſtrong, turbulent leaders and exciters of mobs. I know the rod only can reclaim ſuch, but it is the candid, the generous, ſerious, and publick ſpirited, who through the inevitable frailty of human nature may have fallen into errour, and may be ready to purſue miſtaken meaſures, and thereby ruin that liberty they mean to protect. To ſuch I ſay I would wiſh to point out the ſhelves on which ſuch courſes muſt infallibly carry them, never doubting but ſuch will be ever open to conviction, and ready to embrace any more promiſing means to effect their generous purpoſes. In ſhort, it is to ſuch as the reſpectable ——— who I expect will liſten to any propoſitions and cautions which may tend to the common good of his country. Had I leiſure, I might proceed to declare when I apprehend the people may be allowed to be their own judges; but as I have not, I will in brief ſay that oppoſition to flagrant tyranny may excuſe tumults, but private violence never can.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your humble ſervant,

RICHMOND county, *Sept.* 18, 1768. A LOVER OF ORDER.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

October 7. Nancy, Richard Barrow, from Liverpool, with European goods.

8. Virginia, Thomas Aſelby, from Briſtol, with European goods.

10. Betſey and Hannah, John Sampſon, from Briſtol, with European goods.

12. True Briton, John Atkinſon, from Liverpool, with European goods.

24. Bowman, Alian Stevenſon, from Glaſgow, with European goods.

24. Dunkirk, George Service, from Cette, in ballaſt.

24. Cuninghame, Patrick Robertſon, from Glaſgow, with European goods.

24. Bowler, Robert Joad, from New York, with 2 barrels of cranberries, 17 barrels of apples, 6 kegs of bread, 18 lbs. of chocolate, 3 barrels of refined ſugar, 1 bag of clover ſeed, a ſmall parcel of boards, 1 caſk of raiſins, and 25 apple trees.

24. Waters, Thomas Addiſon, from Whitehaven, with European goods.

Cleared.

October 4. George, Peter Patterſon, for Glaſgow, with 486 hhds. of tobacco, 14,000 ſtaves, and 1 hhd. of rum.

5. Thairy, Humphrey Taylor, for Glaſgow, with 213 hhds. of tobacco, 5 tuns of pig iron, and 6000 ſtaves.

10. Rainbow, John Wiſon, for Perth Amboy, with 519 buſhels of corn, and 5 tuns of yellow clay.

13. Sally, George Taylor, for New York, with 875 buſhels of wheat, and 213 buſhels of corn.

13. Good Intent, Robert Necks, for London, with 461 hhds. of tobacco, 46 bales and 2 hhds. of hemp, 3 hhds. of ginſeng, 3 bundles of bear ſkins, 17 tuns of bar iron, 7000 ſtaves, 2 quarter caſks of wine, and 1 hhd. of rum.

15. Mulberry, Nicholas Nuns, for Barbados, with 1645 buſhels of corn, and 20,000 ſhingles.

20. Pleaſants, Joel Sturdivant, for Philadelphia, with 5786 buſhels of wheat, 1 old ſtill, 2 barrels of copper, pewter, and braſs, 1 hhd. and 12 tierces of flax ſeed, 14 walnut planks, and 6 ſtocks.

21. Betſey, Leonard Hammond, for Philadelphia, with 1373 buſhels of wheat, 511 lbs. of bees wax, and 1 horſe.

Entered in the diſtrict of Accomack.

Auguſt 31. John and Betſey, William Huffington, from Philadelphia, in ballaſt.

31. Peggy, Richard Juſtice, from Philadelphia, with 150 buſhels of ſalt.

Sept. 5, Elizabeth, George Bell, from New York, with 7 crates of earthen ware, 2 tierces of woollens and trimmings, 2 caſks of moloſſes, 3 braſs kettles, 300 wt. and 2 qrs. of iron pots, 1 hhd. of rum, and 128 l. 4 s. current money.

6. Endeavour, Edmund Joyne, from Boſton, with 1 hhd. of moloſſes, and 1 barrel of ſugar.

7. John, John Guliker, from Boſton, with 1 hhd. and 4 barrels of rum, ſundry wooden and iron ware, 36 ſieves, 24 lamps, 6 kegs of lobſters, 12 kegs of oyſters, 1 box of chocolate, 18 axes, 1 quintal of fiſh, 3 hhds. of ſalt, 6 fiddles, 50 bunches of onions, 2 barrels of mackerel, 1 tierce and 2 barrels of moloſſes, half a barrel of gunpowder, 50 wt. of ſhot, 3 pieces of linen, 36 handkerchiefs, 1 piece of oſnabrugs, 400 wt. of cheeſe, 1 canniſter of bohea tea, 2 barrels of loaf and 2 barrels of brown ſugar, and 20 l. caſh.

20. Ranger, William B. Bunting, from Philadelphia, in ballaſt.

20. Betſey and Eſther, Stephen Sampſon, from Antigua, with 3 tierces and 12 barrels of brown ſugar, 31 hhds. of rum, and 4 hhds. of moloſſes.

23. Polly, Peter Adams, from New York, with 3 tierces of loaf ſugar, 2 hhds, of rum, 100 wt. of tea, 1 hhd. and 2 boxes of tin ware, 350 dollars, and 5 paſſengers.

24. Sally, Marriot Parſons, from Philadelphia, with 400 wt. of loaf ſugar, 100 wt. of cheeſe, 5 ſaddles, 24 earthen bowls, 1 box of chocolate, 10 pair of leather breeches, and 32 half johanneſſes and 52 dollars caſh.

26. Mary Anne, James Sanford, from Philadelphia, in ballaſt.

Cleared.

AUGUST 3. Elizabeth, George Bell, for New York, with 1000 buſhels of oats.

10. Molly, Alexander Murray, for New York, with 450 buſhels of corn, 1200 buſhels of oats, and 200 buſhels of wheat.

13. Robert, Johannes Watſon, for Philadelphia, with 1000 buſhels of corn, 200 buſhels of wheat, and 6 bags of feathers.

16. Old Plantation, Laban Pettit, for Philadelphia, with 700 buſhels of wheat, and 500 buſhels of oats.

16. Peggy, Richard Juſtice, for Philadelphia, with 206 buſhels of oats, 600 buſhels of corn, and 25 buſhels of wheat.

18. Ranger, William B. Bunting, for Philadelphia, with 400 pieces of red cedar timber, and 1 bag of feathers.

18. John and Betſey, William Huffington, for Philadelphia, with 1200 buſhels of corn, and 600 lb. of feathers.

18. Anne, Abel Joyne, for New York, with 1000 buſhels of oats, and 2 hhds. of flax ſeed.

29. Succeſs, Jeſſe Harlow, for Boſton, with 700 buſhels of wheat, 1000 buſhels of corn, 500 buſhels of oats, 300 buſhels of rye, 3000 barrel ſtaves, and 1 hhd. and 4 barrels of rum.

29. Mary Anne, Robert Maclean, for Philadelphia, with 1000 buſhels of corn.

30. Sally, Reuben Joyne, for New York, with 1000 buſhels of wheat, and 400 buſhels of oats.

31. Peggy, Samuel Wiſe, for Gibraltar, with 4400 buſhels of corn, and 10,000 ſtaves.

Sept. 3. Sally, Marriot Parſons, for Philadelphia, with 1000 buſhels of oats, and 800 buſhels of wheat.

5. Friendſhip, Daniel Sturgis, for Barbados, with 2500 buſhels of corn, 1000 ſtaves and heading, and 2000 ſhingles.

9. John and Betſey, William Huſſington, for Philadelphia, with 900 buſhels of corn, 40 buſhels of wheat, 9 caſks of flax ſeed, and 60 wt. of feathers.

9. Charming Molly, Fenwick Stretcher, for New York, with 1200 buſhels of corn, 200 buſhels of wheat, and 50 buſhels of oats.

12. Endeavour, Edmund Joyne, for Boſton, with 1500 buſhels of corn, and 200 buſhels of oats.

14. Elizabeth, George Bell, for New York, with 750 buſhels of corn, 150 buſhels of wheat, and 1 hhd. of tobacco.

22. Robert, Johannes Watſon, for Philadelphia, with 500 buſhels of wheat, 700 buſhels of corn, 12 caſks of flax ſeed, and 6 bags of feathers.

26. Sally, Marriot Parſons, for New York, with 300 buſhels of wheat, and 1300 buſhels of corn.

27. Little Betſey, Zephaniah Brown, for Rhode Iſland, with 1500 buſhels of wheat, 200 buſhels of corn, 20 buſhels of oats, and 5 bags of feathers.

27. Peggy, Richard Juſtice, for Philadelphia, with 450 buſhels of wheat, and 450 buſhels of corn.

28. Peggy, Linsford Morey, for Philadelphia, with 1300 buſhels of wheat, 500 buſhels of corn, 120 buſhels of oats, and 8000 barrel ſtaves.

A LIST *of* LETTERS *in the Poſt Office at* Williamſburg.

WILLIAM Acrill, Charles City. Elizabeth Balſom, Williamſburg. Mary Broadhurſt, near Jamestown. Samuel Dawſon, Glouceſter. Thomas Duddleſton, Pamunkey. Capt. John Eilbeck, Williamſburg. John Elliott, Mabjeck Bay. Henry Fry, Clerk of Albemarle. Anthony Hodgſon, on board the Marlborough, James river. William Ivy and ſon, Virginia. William Johnſton, New Virginia. William Kennedy, King and Queen. Thomas Lewellin, Hicks's ferd, Brunſwick. Matthew Meray, near Williamſburg. Robert Muir, ſailor. Matthew Ornſby, late of Urbanna. Richard Rodgers, Accomack. Peter Ruſſel, Eſq; Williamſburg. James Sparing, Glouceſter. John Seawell, York river. Meſſ. Thoroughgood, Smith, and Co. Accomack.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

YORK Town, *October* 19, 1768.

AS I am now determined to leave this town, I purpoſe to ſell at publick vendue, on *Saturday* the 5th of *November* next, before Mr. *Archer*'s door, near the town wharf, one dwelling-houſe and lot, with all convenient outhouſes, adjoining Mr. *David Jameſon*'s; one lot, with a large ſtable on it, near Dr. *Riddell*'s; one warehouſe at the water ſide, and a new ſtorehouſe, completely fitted, near the town wharf; one warehouſe and two lots in *Glouceſter*, near *Sarah*'s creek, very convenient for navigation; one ſloop, burthen about 1800 buſhels, with a nine hhd. flat; one ſloop, burthen about 3500 buſhels, with all her materials, boat, &c. now fitting for ſea. The purchaſers to have nine months credit for the above articles, on giving bond with ſufficient ſecurity. Likewiſe will be ſold, on the ſame day, about 15 hhds. of rum, and 15 barrels of ſugar, for ready money. I have alſo about 200 l. worth of dry goods upon hand, which I will ſell. The time of payment for them may be agreed on at the day of ſale. 2

JOHN THOMPSON.

BUCKINGHAM, *October* 15, 1768.

THE following articles were found on a Negro man belonging to Mr. *William Kennon*, who was committed to the gaol of this county in *Auguſt* laſt for felony, *viz.* 1 pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles, 1 cuteau knife, a ſmall pocketbook with 6 s. 3 d. and a dollar in it, 2 felt hats, 2 pair of ſhoes, 1 pair of red garters, 1 pair of old broadcloth breeches, 1 bearſkin coat with metal buttons, 1 fuſtian coat almoſt new, not lined, and the button holes bound with the ſame, a coarſe brown broadcloth coat about half worn, and lined with new ſhalloon, about a yard and three quarters of checkt *Virginia* cloth, about 4 yards of white do. 1 pair of pumps, 1 old oſnabrugs ſhirt, 1 new do. 1 pair of fuſtian breeches, 1 blue printed handkerchief, 1 checkt *Virginia* cloth jacket, 1 white dimity do. 1 ſhirt of cotton and thread, 2 pair of thread ſtockings, 1 white dimity jacket with brown holland pockets, a pair of braſs ſhoe buckles, and ſeveral other old things, which are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen; if ſo, the owner or owners may have them again by applying to me, proving their property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement. 2

THOMAS PATTESON, D. S.

Juſt imported from Liverpool, *in the* True Briton, *Capt.* Atkinſon, *and to be ſold at the ſubſcriber's ſtores in* New Kent *and* James City,

A LARGE and well aſſorted cargo of *European* GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.——The partneriſhip of *John Lewis* and Co. being now diſſolved, all perſons indebted to the ſame are deſired to make immediate payment to Mr. *William Lewis* in *Williamſburg*, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced, without further notice. 2

JOHN LEWIS.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Wedneſday *the* 16*th of* November *next, at the dwelling-houſe of Mrs.* Mary Catton, *in* York *town*,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of the late Dr. *Benjamin Catton*. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 25 s. the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to GEORGE RIDDELL, Executor. 2

N. B. There is a good collection of BOOKS, and a complete ſet of SURGEON's INSTRUMENTS.

Taken up, in *Buckingham*, a black horſe, about 4 feet 3 inches high, about 10 years old, paces ſlow, branded on the near ſhoulder S, and on the buttock C; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l. WILLIAM GIBSON. 2

Taken up, in *Brunſwick*, a ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 1 inch high, with a blaze in her face, had a bell on, and branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder N; poſted, and appraiſed to 45 s. ELISHA CLARK. 1

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.

Supplement to the Virginia Gazette.

OCTOBER 27, 1768.

YORK town, *October* 14, 1768.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Dr. *Benjamin Catton*, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend them to the ſubſcriber, properly atteſted. It is expected that all who are indebted by open account to the ſaid eſtate, particularly in the medical way, will make immediate proviſion to pay off their reſpective accounts, or give bond before the firſt of *December* next for the ſame, as the circumſtances of the eſtate will not admit of any indulgence.

GEORGE RIDDELL, Executor.

To be SOLD *for ready money, on* Tueſday *the 8th of* November *next, on the premiſes,*

TWELVE hundred acres of LAND, lying in the county of *Buckingham*, on *Willis*'s creek, whereon are improvements ſufficient for an overſeer and Negroes. The land is very good for tobacco or corn, and has cleared ground ſufficient to work 12 hands. There will alſo be ſold at the ſame time and place, for ready money, twenty choice SLAVES, to ſatisfy a judgment obtained by *Lightfoot*'s executors againſt the ſubſcriber in the General Court. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the above may view the ſame by applying to Mr. *Benjamin Fambrough*, who lives on the premiſes, any time before the day of ſale, or the ſubſcriber in *New Kent*.

RICHARD CHAMBERLAYNE.

COMMITTED to the publick gaol of *Princeſs Anne* county, by order of court, a yellow complexioned mulatto, who calls himſelf TOM WHEELER, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 40 years old, has been living in the ſaid county for the ſpace of twelve months and upwards, and never entered himſelf on the liſt of tithables, although he alleged himſelf to be free born, and produced, whenever called to account, a paſs, which is ſuppoſed and adjudged to be a forged one, and he a ſlave. Whoever claims the ſaid mulatto, and proves their property, may have him, on paying charges, of

FREDERICK BOUSH, D. S.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Cheſterfield*, about the end of *Auguſt* laſt, a middle ſized Negro man named WILL, about 30 years old, of a yelloviſh complexion, very much marked on his face, arms, and breaſt, his country faſhion, ſpeaks very broken, and can hardly tell his maſter's name; had on when he went away a new oſnabrugs ſhirt, *Virginia* linen ſhort trouſers, old cotton jacket, and felt hat, with part of the brim burnt off. He has made three attempts, as he ſaid, to get to his country, but was apprehended. All maſters of veſſels are hereby forewarned from carrying the ſaid ſlave out of the colony. Whoever apprehends him, and brings him to me, ſhall have 20s. reward, beſides what the law allows. JORDAN ANDERSON.

Taken up, in *Cheſterfield*, a yellow gray mare, about 7 or 8 years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, with a ſwitch tail, trots well, and branded on the near ſhoulder T; poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

ROBERT WOOLDRIDGE.

Taken up, in *Bedford*, a gray mare, about 6 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, is a trotter, branded on the near ſhoulder WX, on the off ſhoulder W, and on the near buttock +, alſo a crop taken off the near ear; poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

JOHN PICKEN.

Taken up, in *Prince Edward*, a ſorrel mare, with a large ſtar in her forehead, paces naturally, has three white feet, is hipſhot, had a bell on, and branded on the off buttock H; poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

JAMES RICE.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN PERUKE MAKER, who underſtands his buſineſs well. Any ſuch, coming well recommended, will meet with encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*.

WALTER LENOX.

To be SOLD *at* Halifax *courthouſe, on* Monday *the 21ſt of* November *next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) purſuant to the will of* John Apperſon, *deceaſed, for the diſcharge of his debts, &c.*

THREE valuable TRACTS of good TOBACCO LAND, with plantations, houſes, *&c.* in order for cropping, ſituate in the ſaid county of *Halifax*, on *Difficult* creek, near the courthouſe; alſo all the ſaid *Apperſon*'s houſehold furniture, plantation utenſils, ſtocks of cattle, horſes, ſheep, and hogs, and a large quantity of corn and fodder. Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond with approved ſecurity. At the ſame time will be rented for a term of years, and may entered upon at *Chriſtmas* next, the ORDINARY at the ſaid court, together with a large plantation contiguous thereto, whereon ſtands the courthouſe, a large dwelling-houſe well calculated for a houſe of entertainment, with ſundry other houſes, a good garden, orchard, *&c.* Bond and good ſecurity will be required, not only for the payment of the rents annually, but for conſtantly keeping the ordinary well ſupplied with liquors and accommodations proper for an ordinary to be kept at a courthouſe.——All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt it are deſired to make them known, that they may be properly adjuſted by

6 ROBERT WOODING, Executor.

N. B. The above mentioned lands and premiſes may be purchaſed, or the ordinary rented, before the day of ſale, on application to the executor. R. W.

To be SOLD *by* PUBLICK VENDUE, *at the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, in* New Kent *county, on* Tueſday *the 20th of* December *next, and to continue until all are ſold,*

SEVERAL VERY VALUABLE

SLAVES,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANTATION TOOLS, STOCKS of HORSES, CATTLE, and HOGS, CORN, FODDER, *&c.* Credit will be allowed until *April*, 1769, for all ſums exceeding 10l.—At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold the ſubſcriber's PLANTATION, on the north ſide of *Chickahominy* river, whereon is a dwelling-houſe, offices, and other uſeful and valuable buildings, and a large body of low grounds, well timbered with aſh, oak, and cypreſs; for which twelve months credit will be given from the day of ſale, upon bond and good ſecurity to

PETER RUSSELL.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, on* Friday *the 4th of* November *next,*

THE LOTS and HOUSES of the late Mr. *William Waters*, deceaſed, in the city of *Williamſburg*, on the main ſtreet, and oppoſite Dr. *Carter*'s large brick houſe. Credit will be allowed the purchaſer until *April* next, on giving bond and ſecurity to

JOHN TAZEWELL, Executor.

☞ Mrs. WATERS is entitled to dower in the above.

To be SOLD,

A LOT pleaſantly ſituated in this town, whereon is a dwelling-houſe, 52 feet long and 24 feet wide, with three rooms below and ſix above, a fine dry cellar with two brick partitions, a good ſtore-houſe, kitchen, ſtable, dairy, ſmokehouſe, *&c.* all entirely new, and finiſhed in the beſt manner. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. *John H. Norton*, or the ſubſcriber.

YORK, *October* 6, 1768. EDWARD CARY.

To be SOLD, *on* Saturday *the 5th of* November *next, before Mr.* Hay's *door in* Williamſburg, *for ready money,*

FOUR hundred ACRES of extraordinary good TOBACCO LAND, in *Halifax* county, late the property of *John Apperſon*, jun. deceaſed. It is equal in quality to any high land in that county, is within three miles of the courthouſe, hath a plantation with ſundry buildings thereon, and is convenient to a good road to market. The ſaid land was conveyed to the ſubſcriber by deed of truſt from the ſaid *Apperſon*.

4 JOHN FISHER.

Juſt imported from London, *and ſelling by the ſubſcriber in* Williamſburg, *at a low advance, for ready money only, the following articles,* viz.

FLOWERED ſatin and ſpotted mode cardinals and cloaks, hats and bonnets, gauze and lace, plain, ſtriped, and book muſlin, fine thick cambrick and clear lawns, fine book muſlin bordered handkerchiefs, a large and faſhionable aſſortment of ribands, caps, egrets, plumes, feathers, and fillets, exceeding fine lappet heads, a neat aſſortment of garnet and paſte, hoop, and other rings, paſte ſhoe, knee, and ſtock buckles, ſilver mounted morocco pocket books with inſtruments, and ſome very complete and ſecure with two locks, huſwives for Ladies with inſtruments, boys ſatin caps of all ſizes, white, black, and coloured, ſilk hoſe, fine India cotton do. differents ſorts of cotton and worſted do. boys and girls worſted do. Didiſbury's beſt ſhoes and pumps for Gentlemen, red, blue, and yellow ſlippers, for do. Didiſbury's beſt and neateſt black and white ſatin and calimanco pumps for Ladies, a piece of exceeding good black paduaſuay, a very neat and genteel aſſortment of wedding, mourning, ſecond mourning, and other fans, caſes for do. childrens ſhoes of all ſizes, artificial hair pins, breaſt flowers, equal in beauty to any ever imported, and ſo near reſemble nature that the niceſt eye can hardly diſtinguiſh the difference, coloured, white, and black ſilk French kid and lamb gloves and mits for Ladies, girls, and children, buck, doe, kid, lamb, Woodſtock, waſh leather, and white gloves for Gentlemen, black ſilk bags and roſes for do. blond ſilk and cotton thread for working, ſewing ſilks of all ſorts, beſt Engliſh pound and paper pins, needles aſorted, fine plaited ſtocks and ſtock tape, quilted petticoats, red cardinals, garlands and trimmings, walking ſticks, canes and ratans, ſkeleton and ſkeign wire, three for a ſhilling, with many other articles too tedious to inſert.

As all the above goods are faſhionable, new, and good, ſhe hopes to meet with encouragement, which ſhall be moſt gratefully acknowledged by

5 CATHERINE RATHELL.

*** At the ſame place LODGINGS for ſix Gentlemen.

N. B. She has on hand a few dozen of large and ſmall felt hats, and ſome pieces of German and Britiſh oſnabrugs, which ſhe would be glad to diſpoſe of by wholeſale.

Williamſburg, October 13, 1768.

MEDITERRANEAN PASSES may be had at his Honour the Preſident's office.

SOLD, *for ready money, at* John Greenhow's *ſtore,* Williamſburg,

DRUGS at an unuſual low price, moſt ſorts of woollens, Negro cottons, camletees, ſtuffs, *&c.* linens of all prices and ſorts, long and clear lawns, cambricks, muſlins, India and figured dimity, white and printed calicoes, *&c.* oſnabrugs, rolls, tablecloths, diapers, ſheeting, Ruſſia drab, bit linen, bed ticks, bed ſcrews, blankets, perſians, India damaſks, Barcelona handkerchiefs, *&c.* tea kettles, coffee and chocolate pots with brazed ſpouts, coffee and chocolate mills, bohea, green, congo, and hyſon teas, marking and all other ſorts of threads, worſteds, and ſilks, ſpinet wire, pumice ſtone, rotten ſtone, oil ſtones, powder of do. powder of putty, borax, ſpelter, *&c.* fiddles, Roman ſtrings, long fiddle ſticks, bugle horns tipt and plain, bugles of various colours, ſpectacles, preſervers, and viſuals of all ſorts, toys of moſt ſorts, tin pans, cantons, kettles, *&c.* cloſeſtool and bed pans, hard metal and common pewter of moſt ſorts, warming pans, bellows, tongs, hand irons, grates, duſt ſhovels, *&c.* beſt ſteel plate whip ſaws, croſscut and hand ſaws, files of almoſt every kind, blackſmiths tools, carpenters tools and moulding planes of every uſeful kind, German, bliſter, and London ſteel, ſeine twine and corks, velvet and common bottle corks, caſe half gallon bottles, logwood, redwood, copperas, verdigriſe, alum, hackles for flax and hemp, tow cards, cotton, wool and ſtock cards, ſtone diſhes, plates, tureenes, *&c.* china bowls, tea cups, coffee and chocolate cups, cuſtard cups, tart moulds, *&c.* glaſs and earthen ware of all ſorts, pyrtlewax, candleſticks, lamps, oils, paints, window glaſs, hinges, nails, and almoſt every material for building, chapes and tongs for ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles of moſt ſizes, materials for ſaddlers, harneſs makers, ſilverſmiths, and watchmakers, of almoſt all ſorts, moſt kind of tools for plantation uſe, books and ſtationary ware, crucibles and blue pots, box combs and bruſhes, table knives, muſtard ſpoons, cutlery, ſhoemakers tools, ſilver thimbles, tailors ſhears and neat ſciſſors, gun ſcrews, oil flints, watch cryſtals and main ſprings, ſago, ſalop, barley, rice, grots, ſplit peas, plums, currants, almonds, anchovies, olives, capers, ſweetmeats, candies, barley ſugar, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, pepper, ſpice, ginger, *&c.* wine by the pipe, caſk, gallon, or quart, vinegar, moloſſes, old ſpirits, white and brown ſugar, tar, ſalt, currying knives, coopers tools, garden rakes, long brooms, clamps, bruſhes, hair pencils, Indian ink, iron pots, ſkillets, ſalamanders, Dutch ovens, baking hoes of all ſizes, whalebone and other ſtay goods, deſk furniture, caſtors, and almoſt every article for the cabinet makers buſineſs, locks ſimple and curious of all ſorts, braſs knob and common door latches and bolts, biſcuit pans and tin ſheets, dog collars, ſmoothing irons, houſe, table, and cow bells, ſteel ſpurs, cock gaffs, Whitechapel and ſquare pointed needles, pound pins, ſithes and ſickles, chair traces and backbands, beaver and vermin traps, ſquare chaffing-diſhes, iron dripping pans, irons ſpoons and ladles, ſheet iron, iron backs and dogs, cart, tumbrel, and chair boxes, ſhoe heels and laſts, Negro ſhoes, ſurveyors inſtruments, livery lace, and almoſt every other uſeful article that can be thought of.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *York* county, containing two hundred acres, within four miles of *Williamſburg*. For ertms inquire of

JAMES M'CARTY.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at publick ſale, before Mr.* Hay's *door, on* Thurſday *the 3d of* November *next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,*

A TRACT of LAND lying in *James City* county, within 4 miles of *Williamſburg*, containing 430 acres, more or leſs, with 2 Negro quarters, 2 barns, cornhouſe, and other houſes thereon. Alſo a very fine orchard of apples, peaches, cherries, plums, *&c.* belonging to the eſtate of the late Mr. *William Prentis*, and ſold, purſuant to his will, for the benefit of all his children. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *October* 1769, on giving bond and approved ſecurity to

The EXECUTORS.

The land to be entered on at *Chriſtmas*, or as ſoon as the preſent crop is finiſhed.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in the lower end of *York* county, a BOAT, 11 feet keel, 4 feet 3 inches beam, with two timbers at each end of her fore ſhwart, part of her other timbers are mulberry; poſted, and appraiſed to 25s.

MERRITT MOORE.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a bay mare, about 4 feet high, neither dockt nor branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 40s.

NATHANIEL BINGLEY.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1768.

WE have now lying in our warehouſe at *Norfolk*, which arrived in the *John* and *Mary*, Captain *James M'Kinnie*, five bales and two boxes, of the following marks and numbers, *viz.* RF, No. 2. IW in a piece, with the figure 4 and a ſtroke under it above the letters, No. 1 and 2. IW, with a crow's foot between the letters. No. 5, and SE in two triangles, No. 24, bales; IW and IW, with crows feet between the letters, boxes without numbers. We do not know to whom the above goods belong. Any perſon by making application to *John Greenwood* at *Norfolk*, or the Captain on board lying there, on producing a bill of lading (or if ſent from *John Elam*, a letter from him) will receive ſuch as belongs to him.

Tf STORRS & ELLIS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 29, 1768.

ONCE more, and for the LAST TIME,

I take this method of calling upon all thoſe who are indebted to the publick Treaſury, either for arrears of taxes, tobacco depoſitums, or upon any other account whatever, for their ſeveral balances. If they are not paid very ſpeedily, the duty of my office, ſtrongly enforced by an expreſs order of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, will oblige me rigorouſly to purſue the meaſures preſcribed by law, without reſpect to perſons.

I hope the inſpectors will be more punctual than uſual in ſettling their accounts by the time appointed, otherwiſe it will not be in my power to comply with the purpoſes of the funds ariſing from the inſpection of tobacco.

The ſeveral officers indebted for recruiting money are likewiſe deſired to ſettle their accounts immediately, or their bonds will be put in ſuit.

As it is impoſſible for me to ſupport the credit of the Treaſury in the manner I could wiſh, and ought to do, unleſs the ſeveral duties appropriated to the diſcharge of the publick debts are more punctually paid and accounted for than they have been for ſome time paſt, I muſt alſo recommend this matter to the ſerious attention of all concerned in thoſe branches of the revenue, either as importers or collectors.

6 RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

STRAYED or STOLEN from *King William* court-houſe, about ſix weeks ago, a bay horſe, about 14 hands high, with a black mane and tail, paces, trots, and gallops, draws very well in a chair, branded on the near ſhoulder I, and on the near butock W. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to Mr. *Holt Richeſon*, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have 20*s.* reward.

Tf ALEXANDER GLASS STRACHAN.

On the 3d Thurſday *in* November, *at* Culpeper *court-houſe, being court day, will be expoſed to ſale,*

THREE thouſand acres of LAND, lying at the foot of the *Double Top* mountain, in *Culpeper* county, altogether or in parcels, as will beſt ſuit purchaſers. This land is in good order, has four plantations on it fitted with every neceſſary houſe, and other conveniences for cropping. An indiſputable title will be made the purchaſer, on giving bond with approved ſecurity to Meſſ. *Capel* and *Oſgood Hanbury*, of *London*, merchants. Mr. *James Balfour*, their attorney, will attend the ſale, and allow twelve months credit for the payment of the money.

PHILIP ROOTES.

To be SOLD, *on reaſonable terms,*

A NEW VESSEL now on the ſtocks, of about 176 tuns, well calculated for the tobacco or *Weſt India* trade, built of the beſt ſeaſoned plank and timber, and can be launched in a few weeks. She may be made a ſhip, ſnow, or brig, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclinable to buy may be ſhown her by applying to Meſſ. *Baſſett* and *Alexander Moſeley* in *Norfolk*, or the ſubſcriber in *Princeſs Anne*.

6 EDWARD HACK MOSELEY.

N. B. There is alſo for ſale, which may be had very reaſonably, a full ſuit of ſails, ſtanding and running rigging, anchors, cables, and blocks, all fitted, ſuitable for a ſhip of the above ſize. E. H M.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 18, 1768.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named HARRY, advertiſed in Mr. *Rind*'s Gazette as belonging to *Henry Broadnax* of *Dinwiddie* county, who is deſired to ſend for him, and pay charges to

Tf WILLIAM LANE, Gaoler.

CABIN POINT, *Sept.* 16, 1768.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 22d of *Auguſt* laſt, a Negro boy named FREDERICK, about 16 years of age, of a yellowiſh complexion, bow legged, and remarkable large feet, ſtammers much when affrighted, at other times ſpeaks plain and faſt. He had on when he went away a light coloured duroy coat, green everlaſting breeches, a double breaſted green veſt, coarſe blue ribbed hoſe, a pair of turned pumps with buckles, a felt hat, and other clothes I underſtand he had in a bundle, though I expect he will change all his clothes, as he is an artful cunning fellow. He likes to be among horſes, and is fond of riding races. He was at Mr. *Andrew Mackie*'s, in *Iſle of Wight* county, about two or three days after he went away, and told him he belonged to Mr. *Adam Fleming* of *Norfolk*, and had been ſent expreſs to *Cabin Point* and loſt his horſe, upon which Mr. *Mackie* gave him an open line to paſs to Mr. *Fleming*. I afterwards heard of him getting on board a craft going down the river at *Sleepy Hole*. I have ſome ſuſpicion he will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel and go out of the colony as a free man. All maſters of veſſels are cautioned againſt carrying him out. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and conveys him to me, ſhall be well rewarded for his trouble.

Tf WILLIAM HEATH.

To be SOLD, *at private ſale,*

SIX thouſand five hundred acres of Land, in *Charles City* county, pleaſantly ſituated on *James* river; four acres of land, with a water griſt mill, on *Moyſer*'s creek, in the ſame county; and 2000 acres of land in *Halifax* county. They will be ſold altogether or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Theſe lands were the eſtate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his truſtees) for the benefit of his creditors. As the ſale of theſe lands has been before advertiſed, but not effected, it may not be improper to aſſure the publick that an abſolute diſpoſal of them is now intended, and that we ſhall at all times be ready to receive propoſals for the whole or any part thereof. Mr. *John Chriſtian*, who lives thereon, will ſhow the lands in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH.
Tf JAMES BELSCHES.
JERMAN BAKER.

To be SOLD, *on Monday the* 31*ſt inſtant, before Mr.* Hay*'s door in* Williamſburg,

ABOUT fifty choice SLAVES, men, women, boys, and girls; belonging to *Armiſtead Lightfoot*, and taken in execution to ſatisfy ſeveral judgments of *York* court. The ſale to begin at 3 o'clock.

6 WILLIAM MITCHELL, S. S.

I HOPE all thoſe indebted to me, and particularly ſuch as I have been obliged to pay money for, will take notice of the above advertiſement. A. LIGHTFOOT.

To be RENTED *for one Year, or* LEASED *for a Term of Years,*

THE noted ORDINARY formerly kept by *James Mills*, dec. in *King William* county, which is as publickly ſituated as any ordinary whatever, where all travellers to *Williamſburg*, that paſs through the ſaid county, go by the door. It is to be entered upon next New Year's day, and the terms may be known by applying to me in ſaid county.

Tf ROGER GREGORY.

To be SOLD *on reaſonable terms, for caſh or good bills of exchange,*

A SEA SCH[illegible]ER, of about eighty tuns burthen, two years old, and now fit to take a c[illegible]

Alſo a SLOOP, of fifty tuns burthe[illegible] now on the ſtocks, and may be launched in three weeks.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber in *Kingſton* pariſh, *Glouceſter* county. Tf ROBERT BILLUPS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Goochland*, laſt *July*, a tall ſlim black *Virginia* born fellow named DICK, about 35 years old, has a ſurly look, and remarkable red eyes; had the uſual clothing of labouring Negroes, and is ſuppoſed to be harboured in MIDDLESEX county, where he formerly lived. He is very ſenſible, and will endeavour to impoſe upon the publick, and paſs for a freeman; and as I have been lately informed that he intends to leave the colony, I muſt therefore entreat all commanders of veſſels, and others, that if ſuch a perſon ſhould offer his ſervice they will have him ſecured and delivered to the ſubſcriber, who will give FIVE POUNDS reward. Tf LEONARD PRICE.

To be SOLD,

A DOUBLE decked veſſel, now on the ſtocks, which can be finiſhed in a ſhort time. She is about 110 tuns, built by a prime hand from *Boſton*, will carry a great burthen, and is eſteemed a very fine veſſel. For terms apply to

Tf BENJAMIN HARRISON.

To be SOLD *on very reaſonable terms, altogether or in parcels, and may be entered on next fall,*

THREE thouſand ſix hundred and four acres of well timbered and watered LAND, lying on both ſides *Meherrin* river, in the counties of *Luxenburg* and *Mecklenburg*, about 75 miles from *Peterſburg*, great part of which is very fine tobacco land, and on the reſt there is an excellent range for ſtock. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be [illegible] on the ſame by applying to *William Naiſh*, on the premiſes. For terms inquire of Col. *Archibald Cary* in *Cheſterfield* county, Mr. *Bathurſt Skelton* in *Charles City*, Mr. *Thomas Fleming*, Mr. *William Fleming*, or the ſubſcriber, in *Cumberland* county.

Tf SUSANNA FLEMING.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20*l.* which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	Lots.	*Val.*	*Rents.*
[illegible]ction at *Page*'s, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe,		L.840	L.70
[illegible]t *Crutchfield*'s, ſix lots, at do.		720	60
		L.1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20*l.*	135	2700	
		L.4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10*l.* each,		L.4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY'*s*, in Williamſburg, as ſoon as the tickets are all ſold, of which notice ſhall be given in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

A SCHEME,

For diſpoſing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous ſituation of this eſtate is too well known to require a particular deſcription, though it may be neceſſary to inform the publick that the obſtructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will ſhortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the ſaid towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both ſafe and eaſy for upwards of two hundred miles above the ſaid Falls, and a communication opened to the weſtern frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than ſixty or ſeventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; ſo that the immenſe treaſure of that valuable country muſt neceſſarily be brought to market to one or other of the aboveſaid towns, which will occaſionally raiſe the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

	Lots.	*Value.*	*Rents.*
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the uſe of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each ſide, and 2000 acres of back land, the furtheſt part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,		L. 8000	
Inſpection at *Rocky Ridge*, at 12 years purchaſe,		780	L. 65
James Lyle, his tenement, at do.		540	45
Archibald Buchanan, at do.		540	45
Alexander Stewart, at do.		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd, at do.		480	40
Robert Gordon, at do.		90	7 10
Joſeph Hopkins, at do.		60	5
John Shackelton, at do.		36	3
James Gunn, formerly rented to *Thomas Yuille*,		540	45
Ferry on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years purchaſe, with half an acre of land on the bank,		2000	100
A fiſhery on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years do.		600	30
Number of improved lots,	12	L. 14,176	L. 428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25*l.* each,	300	7500	
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of *James* river, in *Cheſterfield* county,	312	L. 21,676	L. 428
Shockoe inſpection, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 780	L. 65
Byrd's do. at do.		780	65
Watſon's, at do.		720	60
James Buchanan, at do.		720	60
Patrick Coutts, at do.		420	35
George Ellis, at do.		120	10
James M'Dowell, at do.		480	40
David Roſs, at do.		480	40
Thomas Younghuſband, at do.		540	45
James Rozer, at do.		60	5
James Howling, at do.		60	5
John M'Keind, at do.		144	12
M'Pherſon & Menzies, at do.		420	35
James Daley, at do.		36	3
Lewis Warwick, at do.		60	5
Ferry, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Fiſhery, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Number of improved lots,	17	L. 9820	L. 685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30 *s.* per acre,	100	15,000	
10 iſlands, on ſome of which are very valuable fiſheries,	10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25*l.* each,	400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north ſide of *James* river,	527	L. 35,120	L. 685
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of do. as above,	312	21,676	428
839 Prizes.	839	L. 56,796	L. 1113
9161 Blanks.			
10,000 Tickets, at 5*l.* each,		L. 50,000	

The ſaid lottery will certainly be drawn at *Williamſburg* in NOVEMBER next, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLY THORNTON, Eſq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Eſquires, truſtees for the ſame, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the truſtees, alſo of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the ſubſcriber.

W. BYRD.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.